

Plaintiff, proceeding *pro se*, filed a pro se civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Correctional Training Facility. Plaintiff is granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a separate order. For the reasons stated below, the Court will serve the complaint upon Defendant.

A. Standard of Review

A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings must, however, be liberally construed. *See Balistreri v.*

1 *Pacifica Police Dep't.*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

2 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:
 3 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that
 4 the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *See West v.*
 5 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

6 B. Legal Claims

7 As an initial matter, to the extent that Plaintiff intended to bring a class action, the class
 8 has failed to take even the initial step of filing a motion for the Court to certify this matter as a
 9 class action, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23. Moreover, the “class” consists of non-lawyer
 10 inmates proceeding without counsel. *Pro se* prisoner plaintiffs are not adequate class
 11 representatives able to fairly represent and adequately protect the interests of the class. *See*
 12 *Oxendine v. Williams*, 509 F.2d 1405, 1407 (4th Cir. 1975); *see also Russell v. United States*,
 13 308 F.2d 78, 79 (9th Cir. 1962) (“a litigant appearing in propria persona has no authority to
 14 represent anyone other than himself”). Therefore, this action will not be construed as a class
 15 action.

16 In the complaint, Plaintiff alleges that, due to a reduction of prison staff, recreational
 17 programs have also been reduced. Plaintiff argues that he received only four to six hours a week
 18 of “yard,” which is less than that permitted to inmates in administrative segregation. Plaintiff
 19 complains that he is not receiving adequate yard time and requests that Defendant re-implement
 20 its previous program, allowing inmates to the yard on a daily basis.

21 Exercise is one of the basic human necessities protected by the Eighth Amendment. *See*
 22 *LeMaire v. Maass*, 12 F.3d 1444, 1457 (9th Cir. 1993). Some form of regular exercise, including
 23 outdoor exercise, “is extremely important to the psychological and physical well-being” of
 24 prisoners. *See Spain v. Procunier*, 600 F.2d 189, 199 (9th Cir. 1979). Prison officials therefore
 25 may not deprive prisoners of regular exercise. *See Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 597 F. Supp. 1388,
 26 1393 (N.D. Cal. 1984). Although the Ninth Circuit did not specify the “minimum amount of
 27 weekly exercise that must be afforded to detainees who spend the bulk of their time inside their
 28 cells,” the court held that ninety minutes per week of exercise, which is the equivalent of slightly

less than thirteen minutes a day, does not comport with Eighth Amendment standards. *Pierce v. County of Orange*, 526 F.3d 1190, 1212 (9th Cir. 2008). Liberally construed, Plaintiff's complaint sets forth a cognizable claim of an Eighth Amendment violation.

CONCLUSION

1. The Clerk shall issue a summons, and the United States Marshal shall serve, without prepayment of fees, copies of the complaint in this matter (docket no. 1), all attachments thereto, and copies of this order on **Central Training Facility in Soledad, CA**. The Clerk shall also serve a copy of this Order on Plaintiff and mail a courtesy copy of the complaint to the California Attorney General's Office.

2. No later than **ninety (90) days** from the date of this order, Defendant shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the cognizable claims in the complaint.

a. If Defendant elects to file a motion to dismiss on the grounds that Plaintiff failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), Defendant shall do so in an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion pursuant to *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119-20 (9th Cir. 2003).

b. Any motion for summary judgment shall be supported by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. **Defendant is advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor qualified immunity found, if material facts are in dispute. If Defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, she shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.**

3. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the court and served on Defendant no later than **thirty (30) days** from the date Defendant's motion is filed.

a. In the event Defendant files an unenumerated motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b), Plaintiff is hereby cautioned as follows:¹

¹ The following notice is adapted from the summary judgment notice to be given to pro se prisoners as set forth in *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). See

1 The defendants have made a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b) of
 2 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on the ground you have not exhausted your
 3 administrative remedies. The motion will, if granted, result in the dismissal of
 4 your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion to dismiss for failure to
 5 exhaust, and that motion is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn
 6 testimony) and/or documents, you may not simply rely on what your complaint
 7 says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers
 8 to interrogatories, or documents, that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's
 9 declarations and documents and show that you have in fact exhausted your
 10 claims. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, the motion to
 11 dismiss, if appropriate, may be granted, and the case dismissed.

12 b. In the event Defendant files a motion for summary judgment, the
 13 Ninth Circuit has held that the following notice should be given to plaintiffs:

14 The defendants have made a motion for summary judgment by which
 15 they seek to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under
 16 Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

17 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for
 18 summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is
 19 no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact
 20 that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary
 21 judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case.
 22 When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is
 23 properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply
 24 rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in
 25 declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents,
 26 as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendants'
 27 declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact
 28 for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary
 judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is
 granted in favor of defendants, your case will be dismissed and there will be no
 trial.

19 *See Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). Plaintiff is advised to read
 20 Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317
 21 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must come forward with evidence showing
 22 triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim). Plaintiff is cautioned that
 23 failure to file an opposition to Defendant's motion for summary judgment may be deemed to be a
 24 consent by Plaintiff to the granting of the motion, and granting of judgment against Plaintiff
 25 without a trial. *See Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curiam); *Brydges v.*
 26 *Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651, 653 (9th Cir. 1994).

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Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d at 1120 n.14.

1 4. Defendant shall file a reply brief no later than **fifteen (15) days** after Plaintiff's
2 opposition is filed.

3 5. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No
4 hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.

5 6. All communications by the Plaintiff with the court must be served on Defendant,
6 or Defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the
7 document to Defendant or Defendant's counsel.

8 7. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
9 No further court order is required before the parties may conduct discovery.

10 For Plaintiff's information, the proper manner of promulgating discovery is to send
11 demands for documents or interrogatories (questions asking for specific, factual responses)
12 directly to Defendant's counsel. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 33-34. The scope of discovery is limited to
13 matters "relevant to the claim or defense of any party . . ." *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).
14 Discovery may be further limited by court order if "(i) the discovery sought is unreasonably
15 cumulative or duplicative, or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less
16 burdensome, or less expensive; (ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by
17 discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; or (iii) the burden or expense of the
18 proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2). In order to comply
19 with the requirements of Rule 26, before deciding to promulgate discovery Plaintiff may find it
20 to his benefit to wait until Defendant has filed a dispositive motion which could include some or
21 all of the discovery Plaintiff might seek. In addition, no motion to compel will be considered by
22 the Court unless the meet-and-confer requirement of Rule 37(a)(2)(B) and N.D. Cal. Local Rule
23 37-1 has been satisfied. Because Plaintiff is detained, he is not required to meet and confer with
24 Defendant in person. Rather, if his discovery requests are denied, and he intends to seek a
25 motion to compel, he must send a letter to Defendant to that effect, offering him one last
26 opportunity to provide him with the sought-after information.

27 8. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court
28 and all parties informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a

1 timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute
2 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 DATED: 12/20/2010


LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge